

883. NOW READY. 1888.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1888,
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EDITION),
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c.,
ROYAL SIZE, £1.20., \$3.00.
SMALLER EDITION, £1.18. 10s. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORYS for
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Editor: Director: Osaka.

Do. Peck: Director: Tokyo.

Do. Military Forces: Yokohama.

MACAO—Nagasaki.

China—Hakodate.

PAKISTAN—Yokohama.

HOILOU—The PHILIPPINES—
Cebu.

WAMPANG—Cebu.

CANTON—Canton.

AMBOY—Canton.

TAIWAN—Canton.

TAMSUL—British North Borneo.

KELANG—COCHIN CHINA—
Sarawak.

FOOCHEW—Cambodia.

WENCHOW—Cambodia.

SHANGHAI—Chinkiang.

WULU—Kukliang.

HANKOW—Ichang.

CHUNGKING—Chungking.

CHUFON—Chufon.

TAKA—Hankow.

TAIWAN—Peking.

PORT ARTHUR—Newchwang.

COREA—Seoul.

JENCHUN—Penang.

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NAGASAKI—Perak.

NAVAL SQUADRONS—
British—French.

United States—German.

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SHIPPING—Officers of the Chinese Chambers of
Commerce & Co.

Japan & S. Co.—H. C. & M. S. B. Co.

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Douglas & S. Co.—Miscellaneous Coast.

China Mor. S. Co.—Seamores.

THE LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains
the names of
FOURTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED
FIRMERS.

arranged under the Alphabet in the simplest
order, the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetical.

THE MAPS and PLANS have been mostly
re-engraved in a superior style and brought up
to date. They now consist of

FLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.

MAP OF THE AIR BASE.

MAP OF THE CITY OF HONGKONG.

MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

MAP OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.

MAP OF YOKOHAMA.

MAP OF MANILA.

MAP OF SAIGON.

MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

MAP OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

AMONG THE OTHER CONTENTS OF THE BOOK ARE—
An Astro-Chinese Calendar, Mean of Barometer
and Thermometer, Rainfall, &c.

A full Chronology of remarkable events since
the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.

A description of Chinese Festivals, Fast, &c.,
with the days on which they fall.

Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.

Scales of Weights and Measures.

Practical Guide for 1888.

Table of Commissions and Charges adopted by
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,

Shanghai, Amoy and Newchwang.

Hongkong Chair, Jirinckha, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of—
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

of closely printed matter, to which reference is
conveniently supplied by residents and those
having commercial or political relations with the
Countries embraced within the scope of the
CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numer-
ous to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but
include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, 1842.

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EXTRACTS.

DREAMS IN RELATION TO BLINDNESS.

The ordinary characters of a dream are familiar to most men and women from childhood upwards. Its explanation is still to some extent obscure, and will probably remain always subject more or less to the uncertainties of physiological speculation. We may take it, however, as a fundamental proposition that natural sleep is for the mind and the general nervous system rest, as wakefulness is action; and we may conveniently describe the dreaming state as an effort of the mind to express itself, to crystallise its impulses in an intermediate chaos of vague restlessness. This indefinite activity again, indicating as it does mere brain irritation, may be the product either of impression which force themselves on the sensorium from without, or of disturbing changes, chemical or physical, which primarily affect the cerebral centres themselves. In either variety of unrest, the mind, accustomed when awake to piece together its decisions, may in its troubled repose plan and build up the "baseless fabric" of a dream. In nightmare we have an unmistakable instance of peripheral causation, while delirium is alive with the phantoms created in a disordered sensorium. To this latter class we may most fitly refer the fancies which arise out of worry or disease, while the drowsy reveries of persons generally healthy may usually be ascribed to the action of some form of external irritation. A statistician who has occupied himself with this subject tells us that the blind are, on the whole, less liable to dream than the seeing; and if we assume, as we reasonably may, that the cases compared by him were those of persons in ordinary health, we have here an observation which also, in a somewhat different sense, tends to support the peripheral view of dream causation. In saying this, we do not mean to assert that the stimulus which provokes a dream is commonly conveyed through the sense of vision, but rather that the imaginative faculty which becomes abnormally active at such a time, necessarily implies for the vividness of its creative efforts, a certain familiarity with form, colour, and other objective qualities, which is to most blind persons an impossibility. The mind in them is comparatively constricted within itself, and, with the obturation of that function which moreover than any other connects man with the outer world, is likely to maintain by night as well as by day a quiescent attitude. Other senses remain and are exaggerated, but these afford less information for the creative faculty, and are consequently less liable to become the paths of dream stimuli.—*Danced.*

in the absence of forests the rainfall becomes, if not heavier, at least more irregular and capricious. But if deforestation has not rendered these islands subject to drought, it has done great injury to agriculture and horticulture by promoting the play of the winds. High and low winds during the spring, summer, and autumn, certainly rank among the chief enemies which the farmer and the gardener have to encounter. In early spring, the blossoms and the "setting" fruits are dashed off the trees; a little later the fructification of corn is interfered with; in the summer the moisture of the ripening grain are beaten down; and in September and October apples, pears, etc., are prematurely shaken from the branches. How well the nurseryman and amateur gardener are aware of the injurious effects of wind may be seen from the hedges with which they interlace their grounds at short intervals, not as fences, but simply as screens. It would have been well for this country if our woodlands had remained covered with trees, and if the cultivated parts of the country had been left intersected with belts of timber. It must be remembered that, contrary to vulgar prejudice, the "clearing" of a country is apt to render it more, but less subdious. In epidemic, in the cholera epidemic in Trinidad, it was found that, whilst the population in open plains was decimated, the inhabitants of houses well screened by trees almost invariably escaped. Man, in fact, is by his origin, a woodland animal—truth which, though couched in different language, is taught alike by Moses and by Darwin.—*Scientific News.*

TO BE LET.

LET.

DESIRABLE COAL GODOWNS, 23, Praza East.

FROM 1ST MAY, 1888.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 12th April, 1888.

MOUNT KELLET.—THE PEAK.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

A FOUR-ROOMED BUNGALOW with THREE BATHROOMS, DRYING ROOM, &c.

Apply to Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 9th March, 1888.

TO LET.

POSSESSION FROM 1ST MAY.

N.O. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co., Hongkong, 2nd April, 1888.

TO BE LET.

THE USE OF FORESTS.

Some time back the world was of opinion that trees were of value merely as supplies of timber, and that when building materials could be easily imported a country might, without any disadvantage, be laid entirely bare. To be sure, a few far-sighted individuals, such as Bernard Falaisey, were aware of the influence of woodlands as regulators of climate. Similar views were taken in antiquity by Critias, who spoke vaguely of the country in consequence of deforestation, and in 1540 by Fernando Colon, who declared that the rains in Madeira, the Azores, and the Canaries had become rarer since the trees had been cut down. But, in spite of these warnings, the process of "clearing" was carried on in most countries with reckless haste. This hasty was not arrested until its consequences were pointed out by Humboldt, Bousquingault, and Bequerel, and by a still more authoritative teacher, experience, who on this occasion seem to have charged unusually high school fees. One of the most important effects of woods upon a climate is that they promote rain. The theory of this process is not perfectly understood, but the facts themselves are matters of experience. There are districts on the Continent where the chief rivers have decreased rapidly, volume, since the clearing of the forest about their sources. We have seen a small stream, a tributary of the Oder, which, within the memory of living persons, turned in its short course two or three corn mills. At the time of our visit it was dry all the summer months save immediately after a thunderstorm. In many districts of Southern France the destruction of the forests has caused much more striking mischief. The rain, instead of falling as heretofore in moderate showers, now comes in violent gusts, with long periods of drought between. As the natural consequence the grasses and other low-growing plants perish, their roots wither away, and the soil no longer held together by their fibres, is washed away by the occasional violent rains and carried down into the beds of the rivers. The hill-sides and the higher plains remain as barren wastes of sand, gravel, and shingle. A similar process has been going on in Spain, Italy, Greece, in Algeria, Morocco, and, in short, all round the Mediterranean. Countries which were once the granaries of the world, and which supported a numerous and thriving population, are now little better than deserts. Nor has this mischief been confined to Europe. The vegetable wealth of South Africa, when it first became known to Europeans, was remarkable. The "Cape" was the source of numbers of our finest greenhouse plants. But now vast tracts have been rendered so desolate that a troop of the Colonial cavalry on the march actually, gave three cheers at the sight of a tree. Even in the United States, once regarded as eminently the land of forests, many regions have lost their vegetation, and then their soil, consequence of tree-felling. It may, perhaps, here be objected that, fully admitting all these unfavourable changes, they may possibly have been produced by unknown causes, and would have occurred all the same if the woodlands had not been interfered with. This plea can easily be refuted. In many of the countries above mentioned replanting has been undertaken on the large scale by individuals, communities, and by Governments, and with the decisive results. Wherever such attempts have been made the climate becomes less extreme, the rainfall more uniformly distributed, and public health is improved. Such beneficial changes have been distinctly recognised in North-Western India, where fertility is gradually returning to the deserts. In France, within about twenty years, 250,000 acres of mountain lands, and nearly the same extent of sandy coast lands, have been replanted—of course at great expense; but with the most satisfactory results. In America, also, replanting is being vigorously carried on. An eminent agricultural authority in the United States has given it as his opinion that, if one-fourth of a country is left covered with trees, the remaining three-fourths will yield a better return in the shape of crops than would the whole if stripped bare. It may, perhaps, here be urged that in England we have in most seasons decidedly more rain than our farmers and gardeners relish, or, at any rate, if not a greater annual depth of rain, yet a greater number of rainy days. But at the same time Britain and Ireland have been stripped of their forests to an extent scarcely equalled in any other part of the globe. It must be remembered, however, that our geographical position is decidedly exceptional. Our western shores are washed by the Gulf Stream, and we thus have an atmosphere overlaid with vapour. This moisture, on coming in contact with colder air-currents, is condensed and precipitated in the form of rain. Thus our experience forms no exception to the general truth, that

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [167]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT IN INSURANCES to the extent of £65,000, on first class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [18]

THE GE. N. Y. FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are, etc., prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRES at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [16]

THE MAN. ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq.

YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHUOY, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [162]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIFTH.

A.D. 1720.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [14]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [17]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [161]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1887. [19]

TRANSLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIRMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [15]

THE LATEST ADVANCE IN LIFE INSURANCE.

IN THE ICE HOUSE BUILDINGS.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 15, Praya Central, Hongkong, 23rd March, 1888. [161]

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Modern Warehouses and Godowns.

STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.

Also Entire GODOWNS to LET.

Apply to MEYER & Co., Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. [128]

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

RENTS—NETS—DRAWS—GODOWNS.

STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.

Also Entire GODOWNS to LET.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [144]

TO LET.

GODOWN, WANSHA ROAD, 133.

Apply to PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, 8th April, 1887. [167]

SANG TAI L, DEALER IN EUROPEAN GOODS.

Has for Sale all Sorts of WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, CILMANS STORES, TEA, REFINED SUGAR, &c., &c.

No. 11, LYNDHURST TERRACE. [137]

NOTICE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1888. [71]

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCHED STAR.

Runs Daily Ferry Boat between PEDDAR'S WHARF and Tsim-Tsa-Tsui at the following hours—This Time Table will take effect from the 17th October, 1887.

WEEDAYS.

MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.

FRIDAY.

SATURDAY.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Kowloon.

Arrive Kowloon.

Leave Kowloon.

Arrive Kowloon.